

THE RIO NEWS.

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NUMBER 5

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The Sec.

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EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:
79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JANUARY 31st, 1893.

FROM all we can learn the situation in Santos is again becoming critical in the extreme. We learn that there is much fever in the shipping and in the crowded quarters of the city, but we can not learn that anything practical is being carried out to mitigate the dangers of an epidemic. A fever hospital has recently been opened, and some relief may be derived from it, always providing the treatment is good. But the perils arising from a crowded, filthy city, badly drained and never cleaned, and from an overcrowded port where ships are compelled to wait from six months to two years for an opportunity to discharge, are still in existence and the authorities are doing nothing to remove them. We know, of course, that studies have been made for sanitary improvements, and that indirect means have been accepted for the improvement of transportation, but none of these projects can be available for a long time to come. A half dozen fever epidemics will decimate Santos before a single one of these measures has been made effective. If the authorities had a proper sense of their responsibilities, they would have had the foul places cleaned long before this, and they would have had the double track on the S. Paulo railway nearly completed at this moment. They should also have had temporary piers constructed for the landing of merchandise, so that the unfortunate ships sent there could have been discharged and cleared. All of these measures would have helped not a little to improve the city, and to mitigate the severities of these epidemics. Ignorant officials in Santos and an indifferent executive in Rio de Janeiro, however, have blindly stood in the way, and the result will be the loss of hundreds of lives which otherwise would have been saved. The caprices of an official may be of considerable consequence to the country, but the unpardonable and unnecessary loss of life which must follow these blunders and intrigues, is a matter which can not be easily excused or condoned. Santos now enjoys the reputation of being one of the

worst ports in the world, and the whole state of São Paulo is suffering incalculable prejudices in consequence. In a few months more it will be almost impossible to secure a charter for that pest-ridden port, and then, perhaps, the people of that state will begin to see how mischievously their affairs have been administered from Rio de Janeiro.

We do not know how incorrect the reports may be in regard to the promises made for the introduction of Chinese into this country, but it is very evident that the whole business is full of deceptions and impossibilities. A very small amount of reflection ought to show the Brazilian planter that the promises made to furnish him Chinese laborers at transportation rates less than those paid for European immigrants, and for wages so low that they would not feed a dog, are purely chimerical. If it costs the state about 80s *per capita* to bring out immigrants from Europe by means of established steamship lines, then surely much more than that will be required to pay the costs of transporting a Chinaman three or four times the distance, where no established direct steamship lines exist. Even the means employed in the slave trade—which will not be permitted at this day—would not admit the rates which have been offered. And as for wages, the Chinaman is no fool and he knows too well what he can get in other countries; he is a cheap laborer of course, but not quite so cheap as some Brazilian planters are anxious to believe. And even were he deceived into coming here at the rates promised, he would very soon learn that more can be obtained in the cities, or on other plantations, and nothing will prevent his evading his contract to better his condition.

Contract labor of this description is only one step better than slavery, and Brazil will find it very difficult to enforce such unjust claims in face of the universal protests which will follow. The Brazilian planter is the master of some of the most profitable industries of the world, and they are industries which can afford good wages. He must therefore make up his mind to pay well and to treat his laborers honorably, or he will very soon find his difficulties even greater than they are now. In our opinion, the Chinese labor quest, in which the Brazilian planter is now engaged, is a serious mistake, both politically and economically. The unemployed laboring element here is sufficient for many times the present industrial requirements of the country, and it is a fatal mistake to ignore that fact. Every interest of the country, whether industrial, or social, or political, demands that these idle multitudes shall be profitably employed. It is, in fact, the only means by which they can be made good citizens. The planter, however, is not willing to pay them living wages, and is trying to pass them over for a semi-servile element, which will live on less than any other nationality, and will them, if permitted, take away every cent of his poor earnings. Such a man may serve to enrich his employer, but at the same time he helps to demoralize the people among whom he works, and to impoverish the government which protects him. In a country where there are no laborers and there is no need of citizens, he may serve a good purpose, but in a country where good men are crowded out by his cheapness he is a curse. He will pay no taxes, make no improvements, and take no part in the social development of the people. His cheaper services may bring relief for a time, but in the end they will lead to consequences far more costly than the wages saved by his employment. It is a fallacy to say that he is a necessity in a transition state between slave and free labor, for the conditions which require him are the easily corrected ones of personal disposition. If the ex-slave-holder wishes he can fill his slave-titled fields to-morrow with free laborers and keep them there. He must treat them as free men, however, and he must pay them what their labor is worth. The Brazilian planter does not wish to do this, hence his quest for the semi-servile Chinese while millions of free laborers remain about him unemployed and hopelessly poor. And the worst part of it is, that the government, which ought to recognize no distinctions between its citizens, openly allies itself with the planter and helps to introduce a class which must inevitably demoralize and further impoverish the lower classes of the country. It is worse than a mistake; it is a crime to do such a thing.

As for the foulness of the water in this bay, that necessarily depends on the locality. In the open bay, or along the shores where the tide currents are strong, the water must be quite as pure as it is outside. In sheltered places where there is no current, as in the Gâmbôa bay, or the shallow S. Christovão bay, the water is certainly very foul and should not be used.

We can understand that if water is used containing much vegetable or animal matter, its decomposition in the streets would cause sickness, but if the water is clear and pure, as it should be, we can not see that it would be detrimental to health. We know from experience that the intense heat of our streets causes sickness, and we have scientific authority for the statement that street dust is full of poisonous germs. If, therefore, we have insufficient fresh water for the streets, the use of salt-water certainly can not be perilous as the dust and the heat.—Rds. NWS.

STREET WATERING,

To the Editor of THE RIO NEWS:

Sir.—In reading your issue of January 24th I notice you advocate the use of sea water for watering the streets of this city and that the health authorities have adopted your suggestion.

I was in Rio in October, 1891, when the yellow fever was bad, and in course of conversation with the captain of a large ship then discharging a cargo of coals in this port, he informed me he had 16 men in the hospital with fever; and the visiting doctor, coming on board to see a sick man, made this remark: "Yes, captain, you have a beautiful clean ship, but you are doing the worst thing possible for the health of your crew by washing the decks with bay water, which breeds fever." From that day I stopped the use of sea-water with the result that there was no more sickness on board his ship while in this port.

Another instance I can give. Being in Southampton, England, some years ago, when fresh water was rather scarce there, the town officials used salt water for watering the streets, with the result that there was an outbreak of typhus fever caused, as the doctors came to the conclusion, from the salt water heating decomposed by the heat, to rectify which they used a large amount of carbolic acid mixed with the water in the carts, with the result that the fever quickly disappeared.

Now it is a well-known fact that in few ports is the water fonder than it is in Rio harbor, it being full of animals. Going out upon the bay on a calm day, or rowing off at night, anyone can see for himself, even the faintest, especially those at the Ipanema, near the Brazilian flour mills, Gambôa, will tell you that every three or four hours they have to haul their boats up and clean them in account of the water being so foul.

Now these animalcules decomposing will, I fear, if the bay water is used in watering the streets) be the cause of an outbreak of fever of some sort, from which section as yet we have been wonderfully free. Therefore would it not be even better to put up with the dust than risk the chance of an outbreak of fever? Still by a judicious use of carbolic acid, used as before stated, in Southampton, with good results, this result might be prevented, it being a good disinfectant and destroying the animalcules.

Hoping you will excuse my writing to you on this subject, but feeling it my duty to give you what little of information I possess for the benefit of your readers,

I remain,
Yours etc.,
TRAVELLER.

Our correspondent has evidently fallen into an error in speaking of a bad epidemic of fever in October, 1891; small-pox was then raging, and the official returns do not show that there was an unusual amount of fever. As for the use of sea-water, it is incomprehensible to us that an element so pure and so universally recommended for its health-giving properties, should be so pernicious when used in watering the streets. If invalids find it beneficial to go to the sea-side, and to take sea-baths, then surely the water can not hurtful.

As for the foulness of the water in this bay, that necessarily depends on the locality. In the open bay, or along the shores where the tide currents are strong, the water must be quite as pure as it is outside. In sheltered places where there is no current, as in the Gâmbôa bay, or the shallow S. Christovão bay, the water is certainly very foul and should not be used.

We can understand that if water is used containing much vegetable or animal matter, its decomposition in the streets would cause sickness, but if the water is clear and pure, as it should be, we can not see that it would be detrimental to health. We know from experience that the intense heat of our streets causes sickness, and we have scientific authority for the statement that street dust is full of poisonous germs. If, therefore, we have insufficient fresh water for the streets, the use of salt-water certainly can not be perilous as the dust and the heat.—Rds. NWS.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

Gold was quoted at 310 in Buenos Aires on Saturday and yesterday.

It is said that much discord exists among the Rio Grande emigrés in Uruguay.

According to late telegrams trouble is brewing in the Argentine province of Jujuy.

A Buenos Aires telegram of the 26th says the political situation there is becoming worse.

The *Prosa* of Buenos Aires charges that the armament of the new cruiser *Liberad* is defective.

It was reported in Buenos Aires on the 24th that the situation in Corrientes is becoming critical again.

The English Bank of the River Plate has abandoned another three months moratorium at Montevideo.

Political disturbances have broken out in the province of Catamarca, and national intervention is indicated.

A Montevideo telegram of the 25th says the Uruguayan minister of war, General Pérez, has gone to the Brazilian frontier.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 28th says the report is ungrounded that a disagreement exists between the members of the Argentine cabinet.

—It is reported in Buenos Aires that the Argentine government will suspend the payment of interest on its public debt for the period of five years.

—The total export of dry hides from Argentina last year was 1,037,092 hides, which number would be very largely increased by the salted hides from the *saladas*.

—The British steamer *Muriell* has been wrecked on the Bahia rocks, at the mouth of the River Plate. She is a total loss. The passengers and crew were saved.

—The inquiry into the loss of the Argentine torpedo cruiser *Rodas* has been again postponed. This inquiry is becoming as discreditable as the loss of the boat itself.

—There were two serious fires in the Boca district of Buenos Aires on the night of the 27th, one of them destroying 10 dwellings and the other a coal deposit of the Southern railway.

—A divergence of opinion between President Sáenz Peña and his minister of foreign affairs was reported from Buenos Aires on the 27th. The cause was the policy to be pursued in Corrientes.

—According to a Montevideo telegram the Uruguayans minister of war has found over a hundred cases of typhus among the soldiers near Rivera. Physicians and medicines have been sent to their relief.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 28th says that the Brazilian minister has had a long interview with the Argentine minister of foreign affairs in regard to a commercial treaty between the two countries.

—A La Paz telegram says that the Chilean minister there has given a banquet in honor of the Brazilian minister. Of course, this will again set tongues wagging in Buenos Aires about an alliance between the two countries.

—A Montevideo telegram of the 26th says that the Uruguayans Comendador Saravia had made a raid into Rio Grande with a party of federalists. Cavalry detachments had been sent to arrest any armed parties found near the frontier.

—The health board has received a telegram from the Argentine consul in Rio de Janeiro, announcing that 57 deaths occurred from yellow fever in the port of Santos, from the 1st to the 17th of the present month.—*Times of Argentina*.

—Gold went up to 318 in Buenos Aires on the 26th, causing a veritable panic. It is to be noted that this occurrence follows closely upon the announcement that Gen. Roca proposes to re-enter political life for the purpose of forcing the resignation of President Sáenz Peña.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 25th says that the sanitary state of that capital is bad. In December there were 1,415 deaths, of which 332 were from enteritis, 176 from pulmonary diseases and 101 from contagious diseases. There were also 131 still-births in the same month.

—On Wednesday the 11th inst. 17 prisoners in San Nicolás, and, mostly desperate criminals sentenced to long terms of imprisonment, rose in rebellion against the policemen on duty at the prison (the regular prison-guard had been withdrawn to swell the governor's army in La Plata, Buenos Aires), overcame them and escaped, except one who was killed and another who was seriously wounded. A third man, Benigno Velázquez, sentenced to five years' penal servitude at Sierra Chica, was recaptured.

—Commenting on the political situation in the province of Buenos Aires, one of our correspondents says: "It is only necessary to cross the boundaries of the Capital to ascertain that revolution is latent in the province. No one there sees any other way of cutting the bonds that oppress it, from all parts come denunciations of outrages against the most elementary rights and of the suppression of electoral liberty in nearly all the municipalities, so that it may truly be said that there is no liberty beyond the street of 'circunvalación' of the metropolis."

—The town of Gualeguaychú is at length to have a new pier or wharf erected at an estimated cost of \$14,898.49 m/s, according to the plans sent in. The construction of this pier was authorized by a law passed only 7 years ago, but the prices having altered somewhat since then, the minister thought it better to have a new estimate prepared. There seems something amiss here, as if the port needed a pier 7 years ago, who was it not erected then, when Entre Ríos had some more money to play with, and not now, when the province is almost bankrupt, and at such a heavy cost?—*Times of Argentina*.

—As long as Argentine sailors are trained on shore, they will never be able to handle the modern war vessels, nor become sailors in the true sense of the word. Would Nelson have won the victories he did, if his men had been trained in a school on shore, or on a vessel moored in the upper reaches of the Thames? Argentina will find to her cost, the day her navy goes into action for the first time in anything like open water, that it would have been better by far to have trained her sons on the high seas than on land. Is the minister of war afraid that his young sailors might suffer from sea-sickness, or that they would pine for a run on shore every day? that he is contemplating establishing the naval school in the woods around La Plata. There is a lot too much theory in the training of Argentine sailors, and when the time for practical knowledge comes, theory will be found as useful in the working of a ship, as a needle would be if used as a pitchfork.—*Review of the River Plate*.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 30th states that Governor Ruiz, of Corrientes, had resigned.

—Mr. Cassels the contractor for supplying the electric light to the city of La Plata is evidently no weasel that can be caught asleep. The administration has long been annoyed by a set of thieves who made it a business to steal the copper wire supplied to private houses. At length Mr. Cassels fitted up an apparatus in the central office which indicated when and where such an operation was in progress, and sure enough the same day the machine told truly. Two employees started off immediately in the direction pointed out, secured two thieves with the planter on their backs, and delivered them up to the authorities.—*Times of Argentina*.

—The two belligerent parties are being gradually dispersed throughout the province of Corrientes. In one or two instances conflicts have taken place between the revolutionary party and the national troops. An ambuscade was laid for a small commission consisting of a captain, ensign and about twenty men of the national army and which resulted in the death of the two former and several of the latter. All this is due to the disgust felt by the popular party, at being virtually delivered over to their enemies by the national government. The President of the republic has, however, promised that the elections that are shortly to take place in the province shall be carried out in accordance with the constitution, and that the suffrage of the people shall be respected.—*Review of the River Plate*, Jan. 14.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—There has been on exhibition at Petropolis a turnip weighing eight kilos.

—There is said to be considerable emigration from Cuiabá, Bahia, to São Paulo.

—Water is very scarce in São Paulo, and on the 27th inst. it was distributed to the poorer people by the fire corps.

—The *Jornal do Commercio* of Santa Catharina denies that Dr. Paula Ramos has had the cordial reception reported.

—According to Rio Grande exchanges Barros Cassal is being persecuted by the police and afraid of assassination.

—Senator Aristides Lobo is writing in São Paulo in favor of peopling that state with Swiss. Put down your cash, Aristides; *pas d'argent, pas de réussite*.

—The rubber shipped from Pará in December amounted to 2,260,824 kilos, of which 1,662,329 were sent to the United States and 598,495 to Europe.

—On the 7th inst., in the city of Pará there was a rainfall which is said to have been the heaviest that has been known for many years. In many parts of the city the houses were flooded.

—The papers are filled with telegrams from Santa Catharina stating how the people are rejoicing over the return of Dr. Paula Ramos. If they are so fond of him, why didn't they keep him there in the first place? Or is it only now that they have discovered what a good man he is to have about the house?

—The state legislature of Rio de Janeiro resolved on the 25th, by a vote of 28 against 12, to select Theresópolis as the future capital of that state. In the final vote Theresópolis had 28 votes, Campos 7, Nova Friburgo 4 and Vassouras, 3. The new capital will have to be built entirely, as Theresópolis is only a very small country village.

—The state legislature of Rio de Janeiro refused to remove the capital to Vassouras and on the 27th inst. the Vassouras voters refused to go to the polls for the purpose of electing two members for filling vacancies in the legislature. Would it not have been wiser in those voters to have cast their votes for two candidates opposed to the legislature's action? We greatly fear that the state legislature is so thick-skinned as to be perfectly indifferent to silent rebukes.

—On the 26th inst. the governor of Pernambuco sent a squad of policemen to prevent the Caxangá train from stopping in front of the cavalry barracks, which the railway company claimed it had a right to do in virtue of its contract. The telegram does not give details, but we imagine that it must have been amusing to see the policemen trying to arrest the train or to push it to some other part of the track. In all probability they will soon settle the dispute by shooting the passengers.

—A Pernambuco telegram of the 30th says that one of the editors of the *Cazeta* was attacked and beaten on the 28th by three military officers and a police official, accompanied by some cavalry soldiers. Two of the officers are aids on the governor's staff. The cause of the violence was the *Cazeta's* opposition to the governor. On the 29th, one of the officers published a card threatening to destroy the printing office and kill the editors of the said journal. There seems to be a very enjoyable state of affairs in Pernambuco. The patriotic military officer is making a répétitif deserving of general admiration!

—There was a meeting at Juiz de Fora on the 25th in the interests of Chinese immigration. It was largely official in character, being presided over by the governor of the state and attended by the minister of agriculture. Governor Affonso Penna said that it would be a mistake to expect a large current of Chinese immigration, in view of the experience in the United States, but when the minister of agriculture declared that the President of the republic desired to encourage a large influx of immigration, he added that the authorities of the state would assist the movement with all the means at their disposal. It was the general argument that the Chinese laborer is best suited to the transition from slave to free labor.

—The reception of Dr. Ray Barbosa at Bahia on the 26th is reported to have been most enthusiastic.

—A telegram from Rio Grande says that the steamer *Itapuá* succeeded in getting off the Can-gassá banks on the 25th.

—The principal journals of Porto Alegre are not exhibiting much enthusiasm over the new state government of Rio Grande.

—The superior tribunal in Maranhão has granted *habeas corpus* for the citizens of Cururupu, who have been placed under arrest arbitrarily by the chief of police.

—Arriving to telegraphic advices from Uberaba, Dr. Cruls has been recently determining the longitude between that city and Goiás by means of the new telegraph line.

—The Bon Despacho (good dispatch) hospital at Bahia, for yellow fever cases, has been re-opened. Two patients from the German steamer *Cintra* were landed there on the 26th.

—We are glad to see that Engineer Paula Ramos had a magnificent reception at Santa Catharina on the 26th. According to the telegrams everybody is glad to see him back—except, of course, the *Sapucaí* railway.

—The telegraph says that the inauguration of Julio de Castilhos as governor of Rio Grande do Sul was effected with "great solemnity." It deserved to be! It was one of the most solemn blunders ever committed.

—On the 25th a lighter containing 175 boxes of kerosene took fire in the port of Bahia and was a complete loss. The origin of the fire is ascribed to the carelessness of one of the lightermen—probably by means of the omnipresent cigarette.

—The arrests have been effected in Bahia of a man named Tavares, his sister and a midwife, for the murder of an infant at birth. The man is accused of the seduction of his own sister, the two of them strangling the child to conceal their guilt.

—A telegram from Goiás on the 24th announces the resignation of the governorship of that state by Dr. Bubóes. It would be interesting to know why he accepted the place, if he had no intention of occupying the office more than three or four months.

—The governor-elect of Rio Grande do Sul, Sr. Julio de Castilhos, was formally inaugurated on the 25th. A greater mistake than the election of this man could not have been made. The state will never become pacified under his administration.

—The Maranhão chief of police has caused the arrest of a dozen citizens of Cururupu for the crime of sedition, because they ventured to protest against the wishes of the state government in the matter of an election. The liberties enjoyed by Brazilians under the republic are enough to make one dizzy.

—A revolt among the immigrants at the Crystal *hospedaria* in Rio Grande, occurred last week because of the delays in giving them their baggage. The police were of course used to repress the disturbance and to teach the "unruly foreigner" that it must await the pleasure of the authorities in such matters.

—We hear that a gentleman residing in São Paulo has offered about eight acres of land as a site for the Mackenzie College, which was mentioned in these columns a short time ago. Let us hope that this is the beginning of a series of donations which will soon give São Paulo a really first-class collegiate institution.

—These are the revolutionists of Cururupu, Maranhão, that deposed the municipal council and the municipal chamber that took the municipal council's place, all on account of fraud. This is the chief of police that arrested the leaders of the revolutionists of Cururupu, Maranhão, that deposed the municipal council and the municipal chamber that took the municipal council's place, all on account of fraud.

—This is the Supreme Court of Maranhão that granted a writ of *habeas corpus* to the prisoners of the chief of police that arrested the revolutionists of Cururupu, that deposed the municipal council and the municipal chamber that took the municipal council's place, all on account of fraud.

—The ladies' committee to which all the credit belongs for the inception and organization of this ball, is composed of

A NEW HOSPITAL

—A new hospital for the treatment of yellow fever has recently been inaugurated in Santos. It is located on the Praia do Macaco, and is approached by water, or by an extension of Rue João Octavio. The buildings are isolated and are within extensive grounds.

—The hospital consists of three pavilions, built about a quadrangle, with verandas and annexes. The central building is devoted to the administration, and is 40 metres long by 15 metres wide. In addition to the various offices of the administration, it includes three private wards.

—The left wing, 40 by 15 metres, is destined for one large general ward and will accommodate 60 beds. The right wing, which is of the same size, is divided into an observation ward, 15 by 15 metres, and a woman's ward, 25 by 15 metres. Two chalets, forming extensions to these two pavilions, will contain the closets, baths, etc., behind each of which is a large water-tank capable of holding 2,500 litres.

—At the rear of the garden occupying the quadrangle, is a large pavilion destined for a dining-room for the hospital attendants and convalescents, besides 6 rooms for 1st-class patients. Behind this is the kitchen and its dependencies. The hospital is also provided with a steam disinfecter, mortuary, laundry, etc. The grounds have been

planted and are designed to serve for the recreation of convalescents. A hospital of this character has been much needed in Santos, and we trust that the greatest care will be taken to secure the best of medical attendance and internal service for it, so that the terrible mortality which characterizes the fever epidemics of Santos may be greatly reduced.

COFFEE NOTES

—If the people who are trying to make money out of Chinese immigration could be sent into the coffee fields and obliged to work, the outlook for the next coffee crop would be better than it is at present.

RAILROAD NOTES

—A civil engineer, Mr. G. Ramhaut, representing an European syndicate, arrived here on the 26th a few days ago to make an examination of the Sapucaí railway.

—It is announced that a Belgian syndicate has purchased the concession held by the Companhia Geral de Melhoramentos do Maranhão for a railway from Caxias to São José de Caiçara, and that from Caxias to Araguaney, the price being 6,500,000 francs, which will be paid by installments.

HOSPITAL NOTES

—Messrs. Wertheimer & Co., of the American Express Co., have kindly offered to receive and deliver newspapers, parcels, plants, etc., for the Hospital, free of charge. Parties having such parcels to send there may notify the company at any time, and the service will be executed by the first opportunity.

—We hear that the main building of the new hospital in São Paulo is rapidly approaching completion and will, it is anticipated, be ready for occupation in May next. This building will be devoted to the use of the nurses, kitchen, etc., and will have rooms for eight beds. The two wings which have not yet been begun, will have space for 20 beds each. The work is retarded, however, by lack of money.

—We desire to again call the attention of our readers to the necessities of the Hospital. Two extensions to the main building are urgently needed, neither of which will cost much money. Then an outside chalet for a nurses' residence is also much needed. There are many here in Rio who have as yet given nothing, and there are old Rio residents in England and the States who can easily afford a handsome donation. We have the beginning of a first-class hospital, and it is to be hoped that our friends will not let it suffer for lack of means.

THE BENEFIT BALL.

—The Benefit Ball to be given at Petropolis on the 4th prox. in the interests of the Strangers' Hospital, which has been organized by several ladies of the best society of that city, promises to be a most brilliant success. The ladies have succeeded in enlisting the cordial support of the most prominent families of the place, irrespective of nationality, and besides this they have offered everything required for the entertainment. They have secured the use of the Cassino Petropolitano without charge and the license has been given by the authorities without a single tax of any description. One lady of the Committee undertakes to furnish the electric light, another the music, another the supper, another the decorations, another the wines, etc., another the table service, another the servants, and so on through the whole list. The receipts, therefore, will all go to the Hospital benefit fund.

—From what we hear the subscriptions for the ball already exceed the most sanguine anticipations, and we may therefore feel certain of a result which will not only reflect the greatest credit and honor upon the ladies who have organized the entertainment, but will be a timely and most efficient aid to the Hospital. Many tickets have been sold at 100\$ and 200\$ each, and we have heard of some selling at 1,000\$ and 1,200\$ each. With such generous support the results of the ball can not fail to be most gratifying.

—The ladies' committee to which all the credit belongs for the inception and organization of this ball, is composed of

MRS. JOHN GORDON,
CONDESSA DE FIGUEIREDO, MME. LUIZ FEIJÓ,
MRS. BASIL FREELAND, MME. URBANO DE FARIA,
MME. CECILIA LAGE, MRS. W. BUTLER YEATS.

LOCAL NOTES

—Great preparations are in progress for the celebration of Carnival next month.

—We do not wish to alarm our readers, but we have Dr. Martins Junior here in Rio!

—At the beginning of the month the Treasury received 25,895\$60 from the Ilha Grande quarantine station—the proceeds of the obligatory disinfestation of vessels sent there.

—A New York telegram of the 27th announces the death of Hon. James G. Blaine, at the age of 63 years. He had been seriously ill for some time and his death was not unexpected.

—The much persecuted Sebastião Pinho has at last turned on his enemies and presented to the court of appeals a complaint against the judge of the civil and criminal tribunal, Dr. Mirante Ribeiro, for violating the order of *habeas corpus* conceded to him by the supreme federal tribunal. The court promptly dismissed the complaint.

—Complaints still continue to appear against the ferry service to Niterói. Until managers are found who possess just a little common sense, there will be no end to such complaints.

—If there is anyone in quarantine at Ilha Grande, he is to be envied; for the Brazilian navy is down there practicing evolution. It is a new thing for the Brazilian sailor to be put through his paces.

—The killings at the Santa Cruz abattoir average about 230 to 250 head of cattle a day—barely half enough for the needs of the city. And yet surprise is expressed that beef is dear in the butchers' shops.

—The commission sent up into the wilderness under Dr. Cruls, to discover a site for the future capital of Brazil, left Uberaba for this city on the 26th. We are burning with curiosity to see the report.

—The *Jornal do Commercio* is informed of the marriage in Florence recently of Conde de Villevieille, formerly proprietor of that paper. The lady is the widow of St. Antoni, formerly Uruguayan minister at Rome.

—The minister of interior has given 6,000\$ to Dr. Freire in aid of the so-called "bacteriological institute" which that gentleman is directing. The statistics recently published by that gentleman ought to be convincing proof that the money is being thrown away.

—The embargo on the American steamer *Vigilancia* was raised by the *julz federal* in São Paulo on the 26th inst. The steamer left Santos for Rio on the following day, and then leaves this port for New York to-morrow. The embargo in Santos was in force 19 days.

—The minister of interior has declined to approve the appointment of the widely known naturalist Fritz Müller as a "travelling naturalist" for the national museum, because he had not been selected by means of a competitive examination. No comment is necessary.

—And now it is the Companhia Territorial e Construtora! The *sub procurador geral* of this district has asked for a police investigation, alleging grave irregularities in which many people of high social position are concerned. We may not be able to afford a Panama scandal, but we are doing a fair business of that character in a small way.

—Now that Prefect Barata Ribeiro is doing good service in demolishing old rookeries, and in supressing nuisances, we beg to call his attention to that unsightly structure in a public garden on the Caes da Glória. It was intended for a "switchback railway," but it is a mass of old boxes, refuse and unfinished barracks. Why not have it removed?

—The *Jornal do Commercio* hears that the Companhia Estrada de Ferro Pecanha, on Araxá, who is said to have 1,000,000\$ deposited in account with a bank of this city with which he is connected, which deposit is the product of the first installment paid in on the subscribed capital of that company. Another paper says that the petition was accepted.

—The residents of Rua da Bemfica are complaining of the raids of disorderly soldiers of the 9th cavalry. On the 29th a Portuguese was so badly beaten by a party of these ruffians that it was necessary to send him to the hospital. Two other men were robbed in the open street by them, and on being captured by a party of citizens and taken before a police inspector several articles which had been stolen were found upon them.

—The celebrated tenement called the "Cabeça de Poro," which has for years successfully resisted all efforts by the sanitary authorities to have it cleaned or torn down, was finally destroyed on the evening of the 26th by a force of over 300 laborers from the public works department, under the protection of a large force of police and firemen. This *cortiço* has long been a focus of infection for the whole neighborhood, and its destruction in this manner will be heartily praised.

—Three mounted policemen, led by a *cabo*, rode into an eating-house on Rua da Assembleia, on the 26th, with drawn swords and revolvers. They cut several customers with their swords and did considerable damage before withdrawing. Complaint was made, of course, and a pretense of investigation will follow—but will that end these scandals? Will the authorities punish these scoundrels, or will they wait until the rabble can stand it no longer and take to shooting at uniforms from the house-tops?

—An unusual number of cases have been reported lately of brutal acts of violence against little girls, but somehow we never hear of any punishment for the crime. It is a burning disgrace that these crimes are permitted with so much impunity. They are even worse than murder and should be dealt with accordingly. If the authorities are not humane enough and civilized enough to protect innocent children against the brutal lusts of these ruffians, then a little lynching in this country will be a welcome evidence of an awakening civilization.

—A horrible crime was committed in Rua Senhor dos Passos on the evening of the 27th, a man named François, said to be a speculator in the shameless traffic in unfortunate women, assassinating his mistress, Anna Burkholder, and then committing suicide. A Spaniard named Pedro Trigo was arrested in trying to escape from the house and it is not certain whether he was concerned in the crime or not. The woman had been shot eight times, some of them causing only light wounds, while the suicide showed one fatal wound in the head. It was evidently a case of furious jealousy.

—On the 26th ult. only 38 burials were reported. —The *Estado do Rio* is to be published hereafter in the morning, under the editorial direction of Sr. Olavo Bile.

—If *capim* fields are injurious to the public health, would it not be advisable for the prefect to have some of the streets hoed a little?

—It is said that a serious disagreement exists between two prominent professors in the military school, and that much harm is resulting therefrom.

—Have the police authorities given up the idea of prosecuting the brutal assassin of Maria de Macedo—the black woman killed and cut into pieces some months ago?

—When we become bold enough to risk our little pile of money at the zoological garden, we shall bet on the baron himself. Blinded capitalists are respectfully requested not to make use of this tip.

—It appears to be now decided that Bequerio island offers the best site for the new marine arsenal. The minister of marine, accompanied by various naval officers, visited the site on the 28th, and expressed themselves fully satisfied with it.

—From present appearances the promoters of Chinese immigration will have to adopt homeopathic principles. They can thus send over to the Celestial Empire and get one Chinaman, subjecting him to successive dynamizations until he supplies the whole country.

—The municipal intendencia, having nothing to do, has voted an ordinance closing barber-shops on Sundays. The ordinance now awaits the signature of the prefect. Of course the drinking-saloons, billiard-saloons, cafés, cigar-shops, etc., will be permitted to remain open?

—We observe that Baiano de Drummond is one of the chief promoters of Chinese immigration. The Baiano can afford it, for no matter what kind of Chinese are brought, he is sure to gain by it. Such as are unsuitable for conductors and drivers on his street railway, he can put into his zoological garden and induce people to bet on them.

—According to telegrams received on the 27th, the *Almirante Barroso* had encountered a severe storm after leaving Toulon and was obliged to return to that port for repairs. The minister of marine has therefore resolved to have the vessel refitted there for the voyage to China and will send the minister and officers for that expedition to Toulon in the *Trujano*.

—Councilor Luiz Martins de Amaral declined to accept the place, for which he had been elected, of director of the new Banco da Republica do Brazil. Accordingly on the 27th inst., a large number of former employés of the defunct Banco do Brazil went to his house in special street-cars for the purpose of applying a little gentle violence to him. He obtained permission to consult his pillow for several nights.

—According to a Paris telegram published in the *Jornal* this morning, a report is current there that another controversy has arisen over the treatment of Italians in Rio Grande do Sul, where, it is stated, the greatest atrocities have been committed. The newspapers in Rome have given minute accounts of these various acts of barbarity, and the Italian government has instructed its minister in this city to demand satisfaction. The difficulty is a surprise to the most of us, as we have never been informed of the acts in question.

—The *Cleveland Leader* publishes an extract from a letter from David R. Paige, written from Rio de Janeiro, in which he tells his friends that he has bought a gold mine near Santos and that he expects to make \$1,000,000 out of the investment. As Mr. Paige is a forger and fugitive from justice, his victims are naturally anxious to know if the story is true, as he promises to return and pay up when his million is made. In all probability Mr. Paige is wearing a borrowed name, consequently we do not know anything about his operations, but we can safely assert that the gold mine near Santos is purely imaginary.

—The new cruiser *Tiradentes*, Capt. Emilio de Carvalhaes Gomes, entered port on the night of the 24th. The vessel was built at the works of Sir W. Armstrong, Mitchell & Co., Newcastle, and is one of the three new men-of-war ordered by the provisional government. She is 165 feet long, 30 broad, 14.6 depth, and is rated at 750 tons displacement. She is built of steel, her horse-power is 1,300, and her speed will reach 14.5 miles per hour. Her armament consists of 4 rapid firing Armstrong guns of 12 centimeters, 3 Nordenfeldt guns of 57 millimeters, and 4 Nordenfeldt machine guns. She also possesses two torpedo tubes of the Camel system.

—We take pleasure in correcting a false impression recently created through a paragraph published in the *Jornal do Commercio* referring to business transacted by Mr. J. H. Parfitt, representing the "Sociedade de Bellas Artes de Londres." Mr. Parfitt is at present in this city with an exhibition of work executed by his firm and we have seen a number of certificates given by leading men in different parts of the country testifying to the excellence of their productions and faithfulness in complying with their contracts. We are assured that the delay in delivering some of the pictures which gave rise to the paragraph in question, was simply the result of the difficulties incident to carrying on an import business in this part of the world.

MORTALITY OF 1893.

According to the report of the *inspeccão geral de higiene* for 1893, prepared by Dr. Aureliano Portugal, the total number of deaths in this city during that year was 23,849, distributed as follows according to months:

January.....	1,260
February.....	1,494
March.....	2,414
April.....	2,290
May.....	2,024
June.....	1,908
July.....	1,990
August.....	2,319
September.....	2,308
October.....	2,149
November.....	1,715
December.....	1,918

The report gave an estimated population of 543,000 for the city, which gives an average of 14.7 deaths for the 35,415 houses occupied. Based on this estimated population the report gives the average rate of mortality as 43.88 per 1,000, which is a very high rate. The census of 1890, however, according to the *Jornal do Commercio*, gives the population as 422,856 within city limits, which, after making liberal allowance for the increase of one year, gives us an average of 54 per 1,000.

In the analysis of the report, Dr. Portugal says that the deaths of children under ten years numbered 7,303, or nearly one-third of the total. Of adults between 20 and 40 years—the fatal period for fevers—the total was 7,662, again nearly one-third. The number of Brazilians was 13,891, the balance being of foreign birth. The deaths among Africans was 502, which is estimated to be 10% of their population in this city.

Of the causes of death, 4,456 were from yellow fever, 3,944 from small-pox, 2,378 from pulmonary consumption, 2,235 from malady diseases, 1,247 from bronchial diseases, 1,195 from organic diseases of the heart, 1,120 from enteric diseases, 312 from pneumonia, 156 from leprosy, 110 from typhoid fever, etc., etc. The classification of diseases is not all that can be desired, and the report is therefore not as valuable for medical study as it would otherwise be.

BUSINESS NOTES

—The well-known house of Norton, Megaw & Co., of this city, has been transformed into a limited liability company, with a capital of £100,000.

—It is announced that the Hamburg-South American Co. has ordered three new steamers for a direct service with Rio Grande do Sul. These steamers will have a draft of 12 feet and will carry 1,250 tons of cargo. The service will be initiated in July or August next. This undertaking should derive much support from the large German population in Rio Grande do Sul.

—An association has been organized here under the title "Sociedade Mutualidade Agrícola" for the introduction of Chinese laborers. It promises to send them home at the end of five years, but we are willing to guarantee that the promise will never be kept. The society has induced the octogenarian Councilor Simein to accept it presidency, solely, of course, for the influence of his name.

—According to the *Pharol*, of Juiz de Fora, the president of the meeting of planters held there to discuss Chinese labor, announced that he had received a letter from the United States minister recommending Mr. John Lawson, who had undertaken to introduce Chinese laborers for the impoverished agriculture of the country. Mr. Lawson's contract is for the introduction of 50,000 laborers at the rate of 10,000 a year, and the maximum cost will be \$20 per capita. The wages are not specified, but Mr. Lawson suggests that \$7 would probably be the rate.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—If prices continue to rise at the present rate, it will be necessary to depress exchange in order to maintain the necessary equilibrium.

—The government has opened an extraordinary credit of 122,493\$750 for the Fernando de Noronha penal station for the current six months.

—A telegram of the 27th from London says that on the previous day holders of Argentine bonds held a meeting for the purpose of protesting against the failure to pay interest.

—The municipality of Taquary, Rio Grande do Sul, has authorized the issue of *valores* to an aggregate of 1,000\$, because of the lack of small change. The 100\$, 200\$, and 500\$ notes of the Banco Emissor do not seem to meet the popular needs.

—On the 26th the Banco da Republica refused to receive from another bank 1,700\$ in notes of the Banco Emissor de Pernambuco. This was before the minister of finance had published his instructions that the notes are legal tender and should be received.

—Yesterday the following persons were mentioned in connection with the presidency of the Banco da Republica do Brazil:—Councilor Mayrak; Conde de Figueiredo; Visconde de Guahy; Councilor Dantas; Dr. Rodrigues Alves; Barão do Rosário; Dr. Ulysses Viana.

—The *Jornal* of the 26th calls attention to the circumstance that, as a rule, when money is scarce the banks increase their interest rates on deposits for the purpose of attracting money. Here, however, the banks try to meet such an emergency by lowering their rates. Rio surely is a peculiar little town!

—The recent election of directors of the new Banco da Republica resulted in the choice of the following gentlemen:—Thomas José Coelho de Almeida, Luiz Alves da Silva Porto, Manuel Gonçalves Duarte, Luiz Martins do Amaral, Frederico Dival and Camilo de Andrade.

—The *Jornal do Commercio* of the 28th says that some people think that the president of the new Banco da Republica do Brazil will receive a salary of 60,000\$ and the vice-president and other directors 30,000\$ each without any commission. The shareholders should insist on their being paid in the notes of the new bank, and even then the pay is somewhat excessive.

—The minister of finance announces that the 100\$ notes of the Banco Emissor do Pernambuco are perfectly legal and will be received at all public offices, and should therefore be received by private individuals until the new Banco da Republica can replace them. He says that the embezzlers are easily detected by the bad engraving and poor quality of paper used.

—The *Jornal do Commercio* of this morning says that the appointment of president, vice-president and a director of the new Banco da Republica will probably be made by the government to-day. Our colleague adds that the delay is causing great prejudice to commerce. But what does the government care for this? When a minister wants to carry out a little scheme of his own, the interests of commerce must stand aside!

—Notwithstanding the assurances of the minister of finance in regard to the 100\$ notes of the Banco Emissor de Pernambuco, the disinclination to receive them is very general because of the counterfeits. Even the Central railway, a government concern, is refusing to receive them. Would it not be well to call them in at once, substituting with small notes of the Treasury, which are so much needed. The responsibility of the Banco da Republica can be arranged subsequently.

—The director-general of the post office says that those Banco de Credito Popular notes in São Paulo can be registered the same as cheques "in leather," thus avoiding a trip down here in order to get rid of them. The director should employ agents who are informed of the subject and who are willing to impart the information to an ignorant public. The procedure in such cases is far too complicated for the ordinary mind. Besides that, who could have imagined that a bank note is the same as a draft to order?

—Considerable surprise was occasioned on the 25th by the arrest of Antonio Barroso Fernandes and José Pereira Giannini Junior, directors of the Banco Emissor de Pernambuco, on a charge of being concerned in the counterfeiting of 100\$ notes of the bank. The lithographer who printed the notes (and who confesses that 150,000\$ of them have been issued) states that he left the names of the directors in blank as he was told that they would be signed by them. Several of these notes have been apprehended with the true signatures of the accused. Six of the men concerned in the making and passing of the notes are under arrest.

—We see by the *Pharol* that the army officers residing in this city—who are legion—are encountering great difficulties because of the increased costs of living. The statement is unquestionably correct, but why do they remain here? The Treasury is also poor and the people are impoverished with taxes. Why not, then, effect a compromise? Let a half of the army be disbanded, and let the savings be applied to the redemption of the excess of depreciated currency. The officers and men thus disbanded can engage in productive occupations and will certainly live better, while the improvement in the currency will enable the others to live better on their pay. Why not try it?

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, January 30th, 1893.

Par value of the Brazilian milreis (\$100), gold, 27. do do do do in U. S. coin at \$4.8665 per £1 sig. 54.75 cts. do \$100 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold. \$137 do £1 sig. in Brazilian gold. 8.890

Bank rate of exchange, official, on London to-day 13% & Present value of the Brazilian milreis (gold) 27. do do do do (paper). 48.75 cts. do do do in U. S. coin at \$4.80 per £1 sig. 26.25 cts.

Value of \$1.00 (\$4.80 per £1. sig.) in Brazilian currency (paper). 38810 Value of £1 sterling 11 18.886

EXCHANGE.

January 24.—The banks opened at 13½ on London, but the market was flat, and about mid-day 13½ was posted by most of the banks. There was little movement reported, and the market settled a bit just before the close of business. What little was reported was in bank sterling at 13½—13½, with repassed paper at 13½—13½ and commercial sterling at 13½—13½. At the close bank sterling was quoted at 13½—13½, letter on head offices, repassed paper was offered at 13½, and commercial sterling was quoted at 13½—13½. The official rates were 13½—13½.

January 25.—The market was steady, but rather quiet and the banks at posted 13½ on London, which was the official rate during the day. The business reported was in bank sterling at 13½—13½, about half day on banks and on head offices, with repassed paper quoted at 13½—13½ and commercial sterling at 13½—13½. The rate was the same throughout the day.

January 26.—The banks opened at 13½ on London, and the market appeared flat, with bank sterling reported at 13½, on bankers and on head offices at the latter rate. There were takes for commercial sterling at 13½ all day, however, and the banks, at one time, were not willing to offer at 13½. There was not much doing; bank sterling at 13½—13½, repassed paper at 13½—13½ and commercial at 13½—13½, but as mentioned above, 13½ was the rate for business, the extreme quotations being exceptional. Sovereigns sold at 18\$200, and closed with buyers at 18\$300, sellers at 18\$200.

January 27.—The market was quiet and rather easier. The banks posted 13½ on London, and business was flat at 13½, on bankers and on head offices, but repassed paper money at 13½ and commercial sterling at 13½—13½. The market closed with these same rates holding; commercial sterling, however, which was rather freely offered at 13½ in the morning, was less abundant just when the market closed. Sovereigns sold at 18\$320, and closed with buyers at 18\$350, sellers at 18\$320.

January 28.—The banks opened at 13½, but the market was flat, and about mid-day the London and Bazaar Bank took down its table; the other banks were officially at 13½, but for business only. There was a fair business doing; bank sterling at 13½ in the morning and at 13½—13½, repassed paper at 13½—13½, and commercial sterling at 13½—13½. At the close the market was rather steady; bank sterling at 13½—13½, letter on head offices, and commercial at 13½—13½. There being little at the former and money at the latter rate. Sovereigns sold at 18\$360, and closed with buyers at 18\$360, sellers at 18\$360.

January 29.—The British Bank and the Banco da Republica posted 13½ on London, which counter business was in the morning, and the other banks opened at 13½, at which they found no money. There was a fair business doing; bank sterling at 13½ in the morning and at 13½—13½, repassed paper quoted at 13½—13½, and commercial sterling at the same rates. In the afternoon the market stiffened; the banks were drawing freely at 13½, on bankers and on head offices and repassed and commercial sterling were offered at 13½—13½, without takers. Sovereigns sold at 18\$380, and closed with buyers at 18\$380, sellers at 18\$380.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

January 23.

100 Sovereigns	18 280	6 Apolices	48...1,140
100 Apolices	58...1,020	2 do	110
400\$ do	100	150 h. Cr. R. B. G. 1/2	98
3 do deb. h. Cr. V. 1/2	18	97 do	República 81

Banks.

100 Créd. M. 41	300 Republica	... 93 500
50 Cred. Popular 22	100 do	100
50 do	100	84
40 R. M. 61	21	531 Vizcaya, 600

Miscellaneous.

14 S. Christ. 100	203	40 Melh. no Br. 35
30 Constr. Civis.	10	300 Obras Pùblicas 22

January 24.

2 Apolices	58...1,020	100 deb. S. C. B. 69
4,000\$ do	100	100 Cr. R. B. 53
8 Apolices 45...1,150	10	10 Cr. R. B. 53
52,500\$ Gold 61/2, 150	100	100 V. F. Sapucay 1

Banks.

100 Franco Br. 45	70 Republica	... 82 500
75 do	100	do

Miscellaneous.

50 Malha F. Br. 10	200 V. F. Sapucay 12 500
100 V. F. Sapucay 11	100 do
500 do	12

January 27.

1500 Sovereigns	18 320	2 Apolices 45...1,138
132 Apolices 55...1,020	15	do
68 do	100	100 deb. B. V. F. Sapucay 12 500
150 h. n. Republica 82	100	do

Banks.

130 Brazil	92	300 Republica	... 82 500
130 Constructor	49	50 R. M. 148	500
550 Cred. Popular 23	100	do	148

Railways and Traction.

200 V. F. Sapucay 11	100 V. F. Sapucay 12
300 Obras Pùblicas 11/2	100 do

January 28.

1000 Sovereigns	18 360	21 Apolices 45...1,140
33 Apolices 55...1,018	21	do

Banks.

500 Cred. Popular 23	200 Republica	... 80
150 Rural 23...	148	250 do
2300 do	2300	do

Miscellaneous.

50 Atahua insc.	9	7 Melh. no Br. 31
1 Hipódromo Nac. 200	200	do
12 Obras Pùblicas 23	23	do

STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

January 28th, 1893.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Present Amount	Interest Rate %	Denomination	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
263,093,000 ¹	Jan.—July	Aplicées	200—1,000\$	1,018 \$000	1,018 \$000—1,022 \$00
32,109,100	Quinquennial	do gold	200—1,000\$	1,141 \$00	1,133 \$00—1,142 \$00
31,600,000	Jan.—July	do	1,000\$		
14,280,450	Apr.—Dec.	6 Gold Latinas	1,000	1,500 \$000	1,500 \$000—1,550 \$00
25,400,000	Quinquennial	4½ do 1879	1,000	1,000 \$00	1,000 \$00—1,050 \$00
18,350,000	do	do 1880	500—1,000	1,241 \$000	1,200 \$000—1,250 \$00
10,000,800	Jan.—July	6 State of Rio de Janeiro	500—200		

DEBENTURES

Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Companies	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
RAILWAYS.						
1,300,000\$	May—Nov	8	Bragantina,.....	200\$	196\$	—
1,100,000	do	6%	Campinas and Ourangola.....	200	195	—
.....	....	5	Central do Brasil.....	2,120	2,120	3,300—3,800
1,133,200	Jan.—July	6%	dit. do Fóra and Piau.....	200	200	—
15,100,000	Apr.—Oct.	6%	LagoaDina,.....	200	163	100 000—
4,049,610	.....	5	gold.....	200	600	—
1,100,000	Jan.—July	5	do.....	200	200	—
5,000,000	Mar.—Sept.	7	Oeste de Minas,.....	200	53	—
14,125,000	Jan.—July	5	Sapucaia,.....	200	192	—
18,000,000	Feb.—Aug.	7	S. I. do Rio Preto,.....	200	440	—
43,170,000	Jan.—July	6	Sorocaba,.....	200	60	67 000—
10,300,000	Mar.—Sept.	6	do gold,.....	200	700	—
177,450	Apr.—Oct.	6	do gold,.....	200	140	—
59,300	Jan.—July	7	Uaiá do Valencia,.....	200	140	—
TRAMWAYS.						
478,700	Jan.—July	5	Cant. e Viação Fluminense,.....	200	90	—
430,000	do	5	Carros Urbanos,.....	500	490	—
272,700	do	7	do.....	100	101	—
224,400	Apr.—Oct.	7	Pernambuco,.....	200	—	—
226,000	Jan.—July	6%	Vila Isabel,.....	200	198	—
SHIPPING.						
58,000,000	Jun.—Dec.	7	Lloyd Brasileiro,.....	200	190	—
CENTRAL SUGAR FACTORIES						
898,800	Apr.—Oct.	8 1/2	Puerto,.....	200	80	—
1,500,000	Jan.—July	6	Quissamã,.....	200	80	—
200,000	Mar.—Sept.	6 1/2	Rio Branco,.....	200	169	—
MILLS.						
1,874,400	Feb.—Aug.	7	Allianca,.....	200	200	—
2,904,400	May—Nov.	7	America, Fábril,.....	200	70	—
1,539,000	Apr.—Oct.	7	Brasil Industrial,.....	200	201	—
1,491,000	May—Nov.	7	Carica,.....	200	200 500	—
499,200	Apr.—Oct.	7	Central Industrial,.....	200	200	—
575,200	Jan.—July	6	Industrial Misiones,.....	200	192	—
3,979,000	Jan.—July	7	Petropolitana,.....	200	200	—
3,000,000	do	7	Prog. Industrial do Brasil,.....	200	200	—
3,500,000	Jan.—July	7	Rik,.....	200	195	—
3,500,000	do	7	União Industrial,.....	200	—	—
350,000	Mar.—Nov.	7 1/2	S. Lazaro,.....	200	100	—
37,900	Mar.—Sept.	7	S. Pedro de Alcantara,.....	100	—	—
667,500	Jan.—July	6	União Industrial S. Sebastian,.....	200	106	—
MISC. LANEIRAS.						
3,337,500	Jan.—July	6	Agrícola do Ribeirão Preto,.....	200	200	185 500—
2,389,300	Jan.—July	6	Banco de Vilação do Brasil,.....	100	180	28 000—
6,070,000	do	6	Banco Crédito Móvel, consols	200	180	39 000—39 500
562,500	.....	6	do Agrícola,.....	200	195	—
4,351,000	Jan.—July	5	Empresa de Obras Públicas,.....	200	50	40 000—
1,517,000	do	5	do,.....	200	—	—
1,484,000	May—Nov.	7	Lavoniva, Int. & Colon,.....	200	—	—
9,853,200	Jan.—July	8	Nacional de Óleos,.....	200	150	—
do	Feb.—Aug.	7	Saneamento do Rio,.....	200	240	—
			Serviços Matadinhos,.....	200	—	—

SHIPPING

Capital per 100 \$	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend period	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotation
600,000 \$	60,000 \$	Carinca	31st Oct.-Aug. 92	100 \$	210,800	—
58,000,000	58,000,000	Lloyd Brasileiro	—	—	—	—
5,000,000	4,000,000	Nac. Navegação Costeira	—	160	—	—
6,000,000	1,000,000	Norte e Sul	12-42st Oct.-Jan. 92	40	35	35,000

INSURANCE

Capital fund up	Capital fund	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend fund	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
4.000.000 ⁰⁰	210.000 ⁰⁰	50.665 ⁰⁰	Altinaria	1.000.—	Jan. 93	205 ⁰⁰	85.000
750.000 ⁰⁰	750.000 ⁰⁰	251.000 ⁰⁰	Agrot. Fluminense	20.000.—	Jan. 93	250 ⁰⁰	140.000
3.000.000 ⁰⁰	300.000 ⁰⁰	50.275 ⁰⁰	Atlaia	1.000.—	Jan. 93	10 ⁰⁰	9.000
2.000.000 ⁰⁰	200.000 ⁰⁰	...	Bonanza	1.000.—	Jan. 93	20 ⁰⁰	3.000 ⁰⁰ - 10.000
3.000.000 ⁰⁰	300.000 ⁰⁰	46 ⁰⁰	Brazil Federal	4.000.—	July 93	40 ⁰⁰	..
4.000.000 ⁰⁰	400.000 ⁰⁰	170.000 ⁰⁰	Brasil. Ind. e Com.	2.000.—	Jan. 93	20 ⁰⁰	11.000
4.000.000 ⁰⁰	500.000 ⁰⁰	500.000 ⁰⁰	Brasil. Ind. e Com.	10.000.—	July 93	125 ⁰⁰	170.000
8.500.000 ⁰⁰	250.000 ⁰⁰	266.018 ⁰⁰	Brasília	4.000.—	Jan. 93	100 ⁰⁰	100.000
4.000.000 ⁰⁰	20.000 ⁰⁰	150.000 ⁰⁰	Geral..	4.000.—	Jan. 93	20 ⁰⁰	47.000
9.000.000 ⁰⁰	90.000 ⁰⁰	11.753 ⁰⁰	Indenização	4.000.—	Jan. 93	20 ⁰⁰	17.000
4.000.000 ⁰⁰	400.000 ⁰⁰	50.000 ⁰⁰	Integridade	6.000.—	Jan. 93	100 ⁰⁰	73.000
5.000.000 ⁰⁰	100.000 ⁰⁰	15.447 ⁰⁰	Lealdade	5.000.—	Jan. 93	10 ⁰⁰	9.000
4.000.000 ⁰⁰	350.000 ⁰⁰	725.000 ⁰⁰	Presidente	3.000.—	Jan. 93	30 ⁰⁰	37.000
4.000.000 ⁰⁰	1.000.000 ⁰⁰	35.000 ⁰⁰	Revolução	3.000.—	Jan. 92	20 ⁰⁰	46.000 ⁰⁰
9.000.000 ⁰⁰	1.000.000 ⁰⁰	30.293 ⁰⁰	União Can. dos Vassouras	4.000.—	Jan. 93	20 ⁰⁰	47.000 ⁰⁰
9.000.000 ⁰⁰	900.000 ⁰⁰	13.413 ⁰⁰	Vigilância	10.000.—	Jan. 93	10 ⁰⁰	8.000 ⁰⁰

RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS

Capitals paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
5,000,000\$	1,000,000\$	Alagoas.....	...4	40\$	25,000	
320,000	320,000	Caio Rio.....	40	40	13,000	
200,000	200,000	Cataguases.....	20		...	
.....	.....	Centro Hidro.....	70	100	1,000	
10,000,000	10,000,000	Centro Minas.....	20	20	2,000	
.....	.....	Centro Minas.....	20	20	2,000	
10,000,000	5,000,000	Minas de S. Jerônimo.....	25	5	600	
10,000,000	5,000,000	Mizumiharu.....	60	120	000	5,000\$
10,000,000	5,000,000	Nordeste do Brasil.....	40	60	000	
9,000,000	9,000,000	Norte de São Paulo.....	40	40	10,000	...
10,000,000	6,715,000	Oeste das Minas.....	200	200	...	
.....	2,210,718	... 2 series.....	75	13	000	10,000
.....	7,700,000	... 3 series.....	65	45	000	
11,073,750	11,073,750	Paracatu.....	40	50	000	
10,000,000	6,000,000	Peregrina.....	40	40	1,500	
10,000,000	6,000,000	Peregrina do Araripe.....	40	40	800	
10,000,000	10,000,000	Qutubango.....	100	100	...	
3,000,000	900,000	Tijucas.....	100	100	20,000	
10,000,000	10,000,000	União São-carlense Itauna.....	6 ½ %—Jan. 91	200	120,000	
6,000,000	1,080,773	34,302	6 ½ %—Jan. 91	200	120,000	
10,000,000	6,000,000	União Valecunha.....	30	37	000	35,000
10,000,000	49,000,000	Vassouras e Paix do Alfres.....	6 ½ %—Feb. 84	200	15,000	45,000
10,000,000	49,000,000	Vila São Paulo S.p.c.i.....	40	40	15,000	
10,000,000	3,000,000\$	Vila São Paulo S.p.c.i.....	200	11,000	...	12,000
1,200,000	1,200,000	TRAMWAYS				
5,000,000\$	5,000,000\$	Curitiba.....	200\$	200\$	000	
1,200,000	1,200,000	Corcovado (and hotel).....	14,000\$—July 91	200	200\$	
1,200,000	1,200,000	Jardim Histórico.....	3,000—Jan. 93	200	182,000	—180,000
810,000	800,000	Periambucense.....	5,000—Jan. 93	100	120,000	—150,000
12,000,000	530,848	S. Christovão.....	— Jan. 93	200	200,000	200,000

BANKS

Capital Paid up	Reserve Fund	Name	Dividend Fund	Nom. of shares	Last Sale	Closing Position
RIO DE JANEIRO						
10,000,000\$	4,900,000\$	Angola do Brasil.....	2 14 0	Jan. 93	80\$	327,000
1,000,000	600,000	Alagoa do Brasil.....	10 0 0	July 93	100	000
5,000,000	5,000,000	Alexandri.....	10 0 0	July 93	200	550
24,10,000	21,10,000	Alvorada.....	20 0 0	Feb. 93	100	75
BRASILIANA						
11,000,000	3,300,000	Brasiliense.....	10 0	May, 93	10	250
1,000,000	1,000,000	Brasil 2 series.....	12 0 0	Jan. 93	200	200
3,35,300,000	3,35,300,000	Brasil e Londres.....	10 0 0	July 93	100	92
10,000,000	11,0,000	Brasil-Norte Americano.....	10 0 0	July 93	100	00
20,000,000	15,13,3,240	Clases Laborosas.....	2 00	July 93	200	23,000
2,000,000	4,000,000	Comercial do Rio de Jan.	6 0 0	July 93	40	30
21,000,000	12,000,000	Comerciantes.....	10 0	Jan. 93	200	240,000
1,000,000	1,000,000	Companhia.....	5 0 0	July 93	100	7
80,000,000	80,000,000	da 2 series.....	2 00	Jan. 93	200	000
2,000,000	2,000,000	Construtora do Brasil.....	4 00	July 93	200	40,000
1,000,000	1,000,000	Continental.....	6 0 0	July 93	100	00
1,000,000	1,000,000	Crédito Comunidade.....	6 0 0	July 93	100	55
1,000,000	1,000,000	Crédito Comunidade.....	6 0 0	July 93	100	55
1,500,000	1,000,000	Credit Mercantil.....	15 0 0	July 93	100	138
23,000,000	23,000,000	Credito Novel.....	12 0 0	July 93	200	44,000
40,000,000	20,000,000	Creditio Popular.....	10 0 0	Jan. 93	100	21,000
20,000,000	20,000,000	Creditio Real do Brasil.....	12 0 0	Jan. 93	800	180,000
1,000,000	1,000,000	do 2 series.....	10 0 0	Jan. 93	200	23
10,000,000	10,000,000	do corrente de pag.	10 0 0	Jan. 93	200	190,000
10,000,000	10,000,000	Creditio Rural e Intendente.....	7 0 0	July 93	80	80
5,000,000	5,000,000	Deposito e Desconto.....	12 0 0	Jan. 93	200	210,000
10,000,000	10,000,000	Financeiro Brasileiro.....	3 0 0	Jan. 93	200	40,000
1,000,000	1,000,000	Indicador do Mellhoramento.....	4 0 0	Jan. 93	100	28,000
20,000,000	10,000,000	Industrias e Comercio.....	4 0 0	Jan. 93	100	20,000
21,500,000	7,500,000	Latifundio e Comercio.....	10 0 0	Jan. 93	120	70,000
10,000,000	10,000,000	Lambus & Buzziani, Limitado.....	14 0 0	July 93	100	61,000
10,000,000	10,000,000	Metropolitano do Brasil.....	10 0	Oct. 92	20	35,000
2,000,000	2,000,000	Mercantil do Vale do Paraiso.....	10 0	Jan. 93	200	130,000
2,500,000	2,500,000	Opacidade.....	10 0 0	July 93	10	5,000
50,000,000	25,000,000	Paris e Rio.....	4 0 0	July 93	100	21,000
3,000,000	3,000,000	Pokorni.....	6 0 0	Jan. 93	700	85,000
40,000,000	30,000,000	República dos E.U.E.U do Brasil.....	4 0 0	Jan. 93	100	50,000
20,000,000	997,000,000	Ribeirão de Janeiro.....	3 0 0	July 93	70	85,000
20,000,000	66,000	Rio e Mato Grosso.....	6 0 0	Jan. 93	60	32,000
15,000,000	7,200,000	Rio e Mato Grosso.....	10 0 0	Jan. 93	200	10,000
2,000,000	2,000,000	Rio e Mato Grosso.....	10 0 0	July 93	100	148,000
12,000,000	12,000,000	Saudeleto Bucanais.....	10 0 0	July 93	200	110,000
10,000,000	6,200,000	Sul Americano.....	5 0 0	July 93	200	110,000
PROVINCIAL						
7,500,000\$	7,500,000	Creditio S. Paulo.....	10 0 0	Jan. 93	200	00
10,000,000	1,000,000	do 2 series.....	10 0 0	July 93	50	00
2,200,000	2,200,000	Mercantil, Santos.....	10 0 0	Jan. 93	200	250,000
10,000,000	5,000,000	S. Paulo.....	2 00	Jan. 93	80	40,000
24,000,000	7,553,999	S. Paulo.....	6 0 0	Jan. 93	100	123,000
		União S. Paulo.....	8 0 0	Jan. 93	70	75,000
						85,000

HYPOTHECARY NOTES

Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Banker	Nominal value	Last sale	Clearing quotation
15,827,000	Jun.-July	6	Credito Real da Brasil...	100%	54 8/10	... - 55 6/10
0,000,900	Apr.-Oct.	6	Credito Real de S. Paulo.....	100%	98 9/10	... - 102 5/10
6,721,800	....	6	Credito Rural e Intercambral	100	74 7/10	....
8,000,000	....	6	Res. dos Estados Unidos...	100	81 8/10	....
6,131,100	May-Nov.	6	do. gold.....	100	..	....
5,000,000	....	6	Pecuaria.....	100	70 9/10	....
10,255,500	Jan.-Jul.	6	União Agricola do Brasil...	100	53 1/10	....
			União, S. Paulo.....	100	..	....

MILLS

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Normal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
6,000,000\$	6,000,000\$	257,734\$	Alumínio .....	..	200\$	300\$	—
1,000,000	900,000	85,745	Brazil Industrial	12 000\$	July 93	200	220\$
300,000	300,000	512	Braziline	8 000\$	Aug. 90	200	220\$
3,000,000	3,000,000	531,179	Canáca	10 000\$	Aug. 93	200	220\$
1,000,000	1,000,000	241,200	Confiança Industrial	3 100\$	July 91	125	200
250,000	250,000	..	D. Isidro	10 000\$	Aug. 93	200	220\$
600,000	600,000	19,644	Industrial Mineiro	10 000\$	Aug. 90	200	220\$
4,000,000	4,000,000	22,000	Petróglina	9 000\$	July 89	200	220\$
1,000,000	1,000,000	287,320	Progresso Ind. do Brasil, Minas Gerais	9 000\$	July 92	120	180\$
3,200,000	3,200,000	137,647	S. Lazaro	14 000\$	July 88	200	200\$
6,800,000	6,800,000	..	do 2 séries	8 000\$	Aug. 91	200	225\$
850,000	600,000	211,770	S. Pedro de Alcântara .....	..	100	7 000	—
10,000,000	4,400,440	..	União Industrial S.Sebastião	3 400\$	July 91	200	120 000

MISCELLANEOUS

Capital	Capital pari n.º	Reserve final	Companies	Dividend per	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotetions
000,000	2,400,000	..	Agricola de Parauapebas.	5000	July 91	600	60,000
000,000	2,400,000	..	Agricola do Rio Grande Preto.	600	July 91	600	—
000,000	7,650,000	500,000	Cant. e Viag. Fluminense.	4	July 91	215,000	—
000,000	7,650,000	500,000	Centrais e Fábricas Fluminense.	—	Jan. 93	200	210,000
000,000	2,104,000	16,936	Centrais e Fábricas Fluminense.	—	Jan. 93	200	210,000
000,000	6,000,000	35,832	Ceres Brasileira.	—	Aug. 91	80	40,000
000,000	6,000,000	35,832	Empresa de Obras Públicas.	15	Sept. 91	80	13,000
000,000	4,000,000	..	Evrenas Fluminense.	2	Sept. 91	25	25,000
000,000	4,000,000	..	Melhoramentos no Brasil.	4	July 91	200	12,000
000,000	10,000,000	..	do Rio.	4	Sept. 91	200	34,000
000,000	3,000,000	..	do S. Paulo.	—	—	100	35,000 - 37,000
000,000	4,000,000	..	Metropolitana.	—	—	200	60,000
000,000	5,150,000	24,489	Nacional de Fazias e Ext.	—	—	40	20,000
000,000	1,200,000	..	Nacional de Oleos.	5	Sept. 91	200	29,000
000,000	8,750,000	..	Nitro S.A.	3	July 91	35,000	—
000,000	10,000,000	..	Olaria Hidráulica do Brasil.	3	July 91	30,000	—
000,000	2,000,000	21,805	Saneamento do Rio.	—	—	40	2,000
000,000	4,000,000	..	Serviços Marítimos.	1	July 91	50	35,000
000,000	2,000,000	..	Torres Barreirinha.	13	July 91	100	36,000
000,000	20,000,000	34,917	União Iu. dos Ext. do Brasil.	5	Oct. 91	80	55,000
000,000	20,000,000	..	—	4	Sept. 91	200	50,000

